

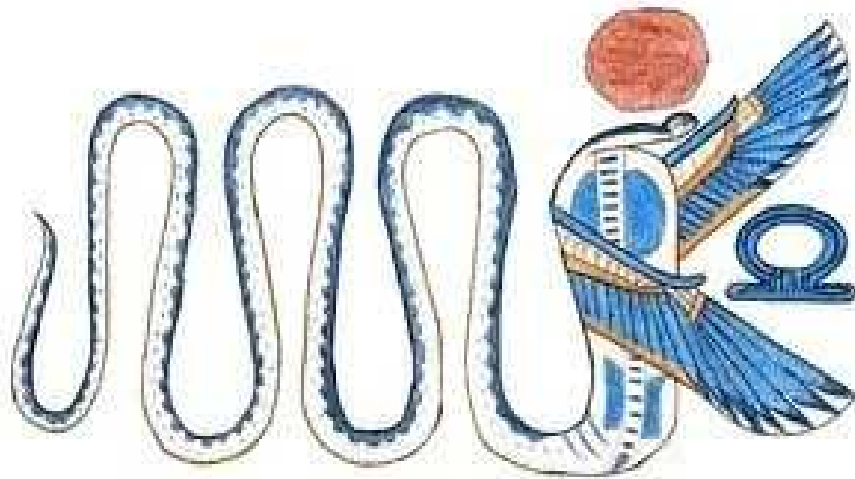


Illustration 1: Egyptian Winged Serpent

The Serpent and the Egg The Egyptian Feathered Serpent



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It might be helpful to read:

https://www.academia.edu/11314798/Ancient_Depicted_Sign_Language
**when reading this paper as it explains the use of Form, Imagery,
Gesture signs, Stance,
allusion and position as used in composing glyphs.**

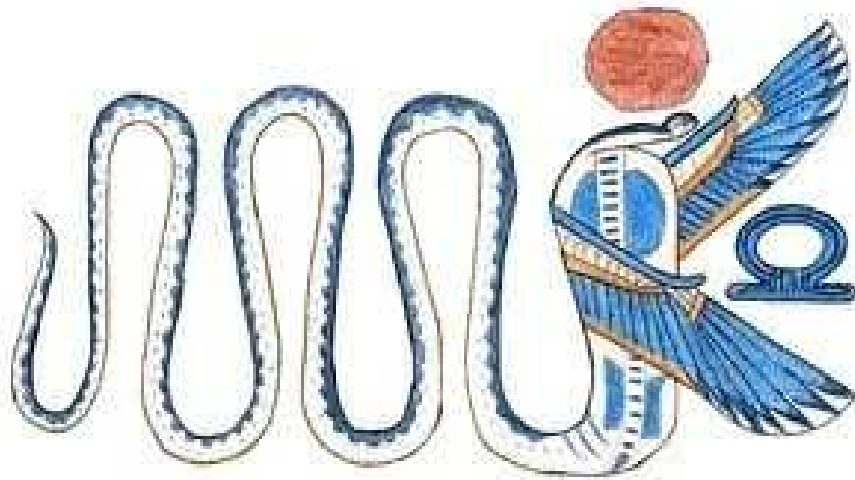


Illustration 2: Egyptian Winged Serpent

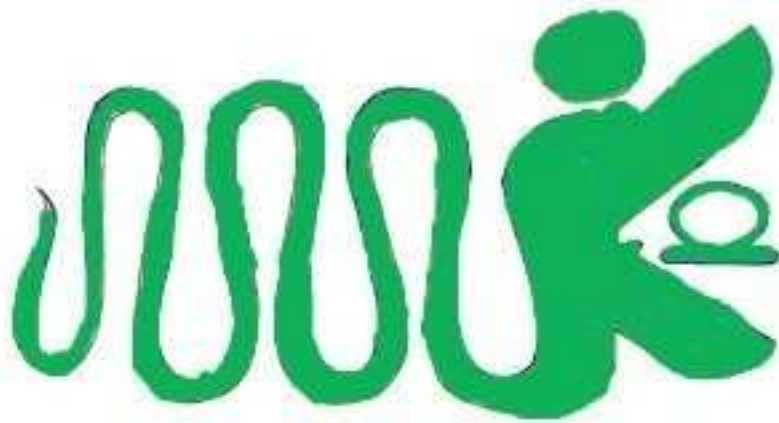


Illustration 3: Egyptian Serpent Form



Illustration 4: Ohio Serpent Mound Form



Illustration 6: Egyptian Serpent Form



Illustration 5: Ohio Serpent Mound Form

In making a comparison between the Ohio Serpent Mound and the Egyptian Serpent we must remember that one of the rules for Depicted Sign Language was that the overall or Total Form must be taken into account before one concentrates on the Imagery and Gesture signs. Unlike the Imagery found in the Egyptian Serpent depiction the Ohio Serpent was composed solely of Form.

The following signs are held in common by the two Serpents:

1. Both have a Crook at the end of their Tails that indicates something *taken* in a particular direction.
2. Both Serpents have a Body that is in the Form of an Undulating Line which means, *moving*.
3. Both Serpents have “U” shaped Curves in their Bodies that indicates, *turning*.
4. Both Serpents have Three Turns in their bodies which was shorthand for the count of, *many* turnings.
5. Both Serpents Have an Open Mouth that was in the Form of a “V”: a sign for *an opening*.
6. Both Serpents have Mouths as part of their composition. A Mouth was the sign for *a source of water*.
7. Both Serpents have an Egg Form positioned within the area of the Mouth which was alluded to by the “V” shaped gesture sign. Both position and allusion were part of the rules used in depicted sign language, *the one within the water source*.
8. Both Serpents have Egg shaped signs in their composition which mean, *the one who will emerge*.
9. Both Serpents have Imagery of an Eye in their composition. *The eye of the Sun*, a metaphor for *Venus*.

The main differences between the two Serpent Forms is that the Tail of the Ohio Serpent is Spiraled which indicated levels of height or depth depending on context. The Egg Form in the Ohio depiction has a Dot in the Center of the Egg Form while the Egyptian Serpent's Egg Form is Underlined. The Egyptian serpent also has a second Egg Form over its Head. The Ohio Serpent has a Triangular Form at its Head which indicated the female-earth. The Egyptian Serpent also contains this Triangular sign but level of Imagery not Form.

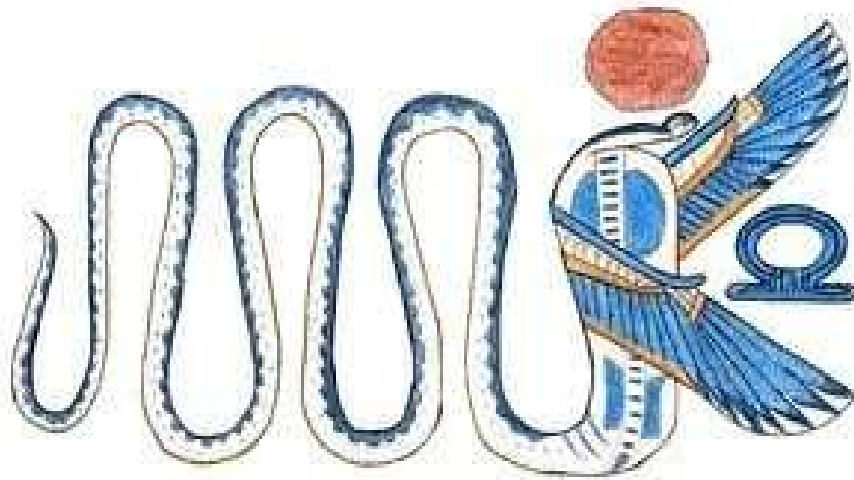


Illustration 7: Egyptian Winged Serpent's Imagery

We understand, from past papers, that the Form or Imagery of a Serpent was an Associative for *a stream of water*. A major distinction between the two Serpents is that the Ohio Serpent indicated through its Coiled or Spiraled Tail that it was intended to be viewed as *taken upwards* from several levels below. The Triangular sign at its Head or possibly Throat (*allusion* to a tube or tunnel), was *positioned* so that the flat or surface side of the Triangle would indicate *the surface of the earth-female*. In the case of the Egyptian Serpent we note that the Triangular sign with its Flat side upwards was *positioned* so that it also alluded to the Throat of the Serpent's Head resting upon it. Thus the Egyptian Serpent was indicated as *upon the surface of the earth*. This *position* was further emphasized by the Surface Line that was drawn under the Egg Form. Thus, *the one who will emerge at the surface of the earth*.

Above we stated that the Serpent Form or Imagery was the Association made with *a stream of water*. The Egyptian sign, as well as the American Indian sign for *water* was the Saw-toothed or (blue) Zigzag sign which we find within the Body of the Serpent. We also see a series of Dots within the Serpent's Body that meant *a trail of moisture*. Thus *the water, taken, moving, turning*, and *arising* (the Form of Neck of the Serpent). The Double Lines of the Serpent's Body indicate, unseen. The Three Lines at the base of the Neck indicated an *unseen pathway*. Within the Neck or Throat (*a tube* or *tunnel*) of the Serpent we find a series of stacked "surface" lines that were indicative of *levels*. There was a count of 15 but the meaning of this count is unknown. We observe that the levels are between two Vertical Rectangles which means, *the center*, between *the vertical places*. As we move further up the Throat we find two Half-Circles which are the signs for *sides*, *between the sides*. We now find ourselves back at the surface of the earth.

There is a (white) Severed Finger pointing a direction, *here* that terminates at the Serpent's Head which *alludes* to the area of the Eye in the Serpent's Total Form. The small Head of such a large Serpent is explained through its depiction as an Eye as well as Forming the Eye in the Total Form. *Here, the Eye*. Above the Eye is the Egg Form, *the one who will emerge (be reborn)*. The orange or gold color of the Egg indicates, *of the Sun. The One of the Sun who will be reborn*. Looking back on the illustrations of the Ohio Serpent Mound we note that the Egg in the Mouth of the Serpent has its inner form in the

shape of an Eye with a Dot in the Center for its Pupil. It appears that the Pupil was also the area in which fires were, anciently, lit perhaps to indicate the Eye as the fiery eye of the Sun or as a signal that predicted and signaled the imminent appearance of Venus.

We now come to the Wings of the Serpent. The Body of the Serpent was depicted as a stream of water and it is this water that will take flight. This was the Egyptian equivalent of the Feathered Serpent of the Aztecs and Maya as well as the Winged Serpents of the Moche and Nazca of South America, as well as some of the cultures in Southeastern North America. In all cases the concept was of **water particles in flight** (based on feathers being parts of a Bird which is the sign for *flight*) meaning **evaporation**. Finally, as we look more closely at the Serpents Wings we see that they are attached to Human Arms and Hands. We are thus notified that the Eye of the Sun is the Arm and Hand, **the warrior and the steward of the Sun**. It is the spirit of the warrior-priest that is taking flight. We have found this same context among many other ancient cultures that had leaders who were viewed as son's of the Sun and who also held positions as warrior-priests.

Finally we take a close look at the Right Hand and see that the Form of the Hand (**a steward of the Sun**) with its back the Form of the Triangular **earth-female** Form. The other signs indicate a (yellow) **vertical-place sign** and next to it a Circular, the one, the location sign and two **horizontal-places** signs that are positioned as **on the side** (of the earth). **The steward of the Sun, a vertical-place, positional, on the side of the earth female, the horizontal-places within, positional, the earth-female.**

We have seen how, in depicted sign language, similar messages could look quite different due to the use of sign paraphrasing causing the addition or absence of some signs. In this comparison it is primarily the Wings that make the main difference but the observer's eyes are attracted to the Imagery and its details. This encourages the observer to focus on the Imagery as opposed to the Form where the similarities between the Ohio Serpent and the Egyptian Serpent are more noticeable.

In this paper we are able to see that the ancient depicted sign language system and its accompanying cosmology was known about and used by the Egyptians. At some time during the following Greek and Roman cultures the system as well as the cosmology began to break down. This was probably a result of the shift to phonetic alphabets as well as for reasons of conflicts over authority, politics, and changing religious views. The system lingered on in the relatively isolated Americas until the appearance of the Europeans and Christianity that delivered the final death blow to the ancient sign language and cosmological system.